



SANTA CLAUS!

MORE LIGHT ON
"BROWN'S" IDENTITY.

George M. Shelley of Kansas City Says He Honored Draft of Attorney Brown of Carthage.

ODD COMPLICATIONS ENSUED.

Cashier John A. Craig of Joplin Tells of the First National Bank's Connection With Draft.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 24.—A strong piece of evidence to-day confirmed the early impression that the man who induced W. O. Cardwell to withdraw his suit against The Republic was E. O. Brown of Carthage.

George M. Shelley, president of the Upper House of the Common Council of Kansas City and president of the Board of Public Works, announced that it was through his counting-room that the Brown draft cleared.

Mr. Shelley remarked that the only reason he had not made the announcement earlier was because it did not seem necessary. "Nor would I do so now," he said, "except for the fact that it is getting uncomfortably close and I do not care to be involved. I ought not to be, and will not be. I had no more to do with the negotiations than tens of thousands of commercial men daily have to do with transactions because their cash checks for men or firms they know."

"It was Attorney Brown of Carthage who came to me," said President Shelley this afternoon, "and asked me to cash his draft for \$5,000. I knew him and knew him to be financially responsible. We have had dealings before on a large scale. For thirty years, as the representative of a large New York concern, Clafin's, I have many times had occasion to deal extensively with Mr. Brown. So I thought nothing of his request. He came to me at my place of business, the Western Stores, and brought with him a draft for \$5,000."

Shelley Honored Brown's Draft.
"I handed him \$5,000 in currency and gave him a check for \$5,000. In return he gave me a draft for \$5,000."

"My \$5,000 check was made payable to bearer, so that no identification at the bank was necessary. Mr. Brown had told me he was not known at the banks here. Half an hour after my check was drawn it was cashed. I know that I saw Mr. Brown, as nearly as I could judge, about 10:30 or 11 o'clock in the morning."

In the natural transaction of his business, the Western Stores Company deposited Mr. Brown's check for \$5,000 with the National Bank of Commerce.

No Account With Joplin Bank.
This check was drawn against the First National Bank of Joplin, and was forwarded to that bank for collection. When it reached Joplin there was no money on deposit to pay it, nor did Mr. Brown have any account with the bank.

John Craig, president of the First National Bank of Joplin, immediately called by telephone the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City and informed them that E. O. Brown had no deposit in his bank, and that the check would be returned to Kansas City for collection.

The National Bank of Commerce, it is said, informed Mr. Craig that the Western Stores Company, as indorsers, made the check perfectly good, and that it would look to the Western Stores Company for payment.

CASHIER J. A. CRAIG TALKS.
Tells of Joplin Bank's Experience With "Mr. Brown's" Check.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Joplin, Mo., Dec. 24.—John A. Craig, whose recent interview in Kansas City adds another chapter to the Cardwell case, is cashier of the First National Bank in this city.

Mr. Craig told the story of Brown's blunder in writing a check to a business friend in Kansas City, and is embarrassed by the sudden notoriety thrust upon him and is very reluctant in talking of the case. When seen by a Republic correspondent to-night, Mr. Craig said:

"My large part of the information said to have come from me, a Joplin banker, could not have come from me, for I know nothing about much of what was said. I do know these facts in connection with the matter: There is a First National Bank in Carthage and a First National Bank in Joplin. Wherever Brown made out his check he secured a blank check of his

First National Bank of Joplin instead of the First National Bank of Carthage, probably by mistake.

"The check was sent to the First National Bank of Joplin by the Bank of Commerce of Kansas City for collection and there was no deposit here in Mr. E. O. Brown's name."

"The bank here called up the Bank of Commerce and stated that the check would have to be returned. The Bank of Commerce sent out a tracer and, after satisfying themselves of the identity of E. O. Brown, called up the First National Bank of Carthage, where they found that the money was deposited. The Joplin bank also called up the Carthage bank and, in half an hour, the Carthage bank sent word to the Joplin bank to send the check to Carthage, and this was at once done."

Mr. Craig denied any knowledge of facts other than given in the above statement and denied that he had ever told any one more than stated above. He refused to go into any further details and referred the reporter to Mr. Jacobs of Carthage for further information. "I am not Brown's banker," he said, "and I see no reason for talking of the matter. I know that the facts set forth are true and that all that I know is true. I told these facts to Mr. Winans in Kansas City and I will acknowledge that I said that much. For any further information you will have to see Mr. Jacobs, Brown's banker in Carthage."

Mr. Craig declined to state the amount of the check.

FRANK WALSH'S STATEMENT.
Discusses Cardwell Case in Light of Developments as to "Brown."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 24.—Frank Walsh, who was Cardwell's attorney, was seen and asked if he had any knowledge that the money was paid through the Western Stores Company, and if he had any conclusions to draw from this fact.

Mr. Walsh answered: "I was in St. Louis at the time the money was paid. I did not know that Mr. Brown had asked the Western Stores Company to cash any check for him, which Mr. Shelley is quoted as saying that Mr. Brown did cash a check at his store for \$5,000 is the first information I had upon the subject. It seems reliable."

"My position is still the position I have maintained from the start. Mr. Cardwell was my client. As the case progressed, and it became apparent that I would proceed on the lines I had started, I was urged by friends, many of whom are prominent in politics, to pull out of the case, or at least stop its prosecution on the lines I had started."

"Outside of the interest I had in the law suit, I was and am unalterably opposed to asking help from corporations to aid the Democratic party, and I declined to discontinue my action. I felt that I could incidentally serve the party by a vigorous prosecution of the Cardwell case, and that one of the principal public benefits would be the severing of the public service corporations of the State and the officers of the Democratic State organization."

"Of course Mr. Cardwell had both a legal and moral right to drop his case if he saw fit, regardless of my views or desires. Many of my acquaintances, for whose political judgment I have the highest regard, were bitterly opposed to my course in this matter, but I believe the time will come when they will agree with me that drastic measures were necessary to free the Democratic party from the sinister influences that have seemed at times to be closing around some of its leaders."

"The Democratic party as a whole will, of course, not be affected by the disclosures, but on the contrary I sincerely believe will be benefited by them. I believe that the public interests would be subserved by the publication by the Missouri press showing the source of every dollar which went to make up the sum paid Mr. Cardwell."

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FENDER MODELS
TO BE EXAMINED.

Inventors and Mechanics to Submit Plans to Managers du Pont and Jenkins.

PROBLEM BEFORE THE B. P. I.

Ultimate Selection of a Satisfactory Device Devolves Upon a Committee of the President's Department.

The Committee on the President's Department of the Board of Public Improvements decided yesterday morning, after a lengthy conference with Vice President du Pont of the St. Louis Transit Company, and General Manager Jenkins of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, that it would be advisable for the two representatives of the street railway companies to receive designs, and models of new fenders up to January 6.

Inventors of devices, mechanics who may have promising models and persons with practical ideas regarding fenders should present their plans and suggestions to the general managers of the two railway systems within the next thirteen days. The plans and devices which meet with the favor of the general managers will be submitted to the committee on Monday, January 6. Members of the board have not the time to hear the propositions of all inventors, and, therefore, plans, designs and models must be offered and explained to the officers of the companies.

Disposition of the fender problem was entrusted to the Committee on the President's Department by the board at a special meeting which took place before the committee went into session. Messrs. du Pont and Jenkins appeared before the board and related their experiences with fenders, and their opinions as to which implements are the best. Mr. du Pont occupied the floor most of the time. Mr. Jenkins seldom speaking and then only to elucidate some important practical feature of his device at present in use in any city. Mr. du Pont thinks the fender used on the Suburban system, of which Mr. Jenkins is general manager, is the best; of other devices known as protruding fenders, the "Providence" fender, used on some of the cars of the Seullin line, he thinks, is next in practical value. Mr. du Pont almost praised the Suburban implement.

Mr. du Pont suggested that the board authorize the use of these two fenders until such time as some other device should be selected as superior. Experiments could progress with new devices, and if a fender better than the others should be found the new device should be placed on cars as fast as the old fenders should wear out.

MRS. BLAIR'S CLASS
GETS FIRST LESSON.

Four Hundred Pupils Receive Instruction in Higher Music From the Opponent of Ragtime.

Mrs. James L. Blair gave her first lesson in higher music to a class of 400 pupils at the Odeon yesterday morning and it proved very satisfactory both to the instructor and her pupils as a beginning of the revolution against "ragtime" in St. Louis.

Many lovers of music attended the initial number of the course and gave their approval to the effort. Mrs. Blair had put of music-making on a higher plane, and to discourage indulgences in the class of songs that for a long season have been popular to the detriment of the classics.

With the idea of beginning at the bottom Mrs. Blair is first instructing her pupils in the importance of physical training as a help to vocal accomplishment. She told the class how its members should breathe in order to correctly expand their breast and develop their motive power for music. With charts and rules she pointed out all of the little technicalities that the student must learn to perfect and in this way she prepares them for the course of vocal training that is to follow.

Those who were present yesterday seemed much interested in the subject. Blair had to say, and followed with the closest attention all of her instructions. The talks and exercises are to continue until Mrs. Blair considers the profession of music has been sufficiently benefited, and they are entirely free to those attending them. It is not taken advantage of particularly by those who cannot afford to pay for their instruction, but by the many who are in sympathy with Mrs. Blair in the movement that she has started.

CONGRATULATED MAN
WHO STOLE HIS WIFE.

John Bublitz Was Only Anxious to Recover Child and Money—Chase Ends in Joplin.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Joplin, Mo., Dec. 24.—An elopement and a chase of several thousand miles, ended in the capture of the elopers by the injured husband here last night.

John Bublitz, lived at Oshkosh, Wis., with his wife and 4-year-old boy. Three weeks ago his wife eloped with a neighbor, G. K. Kimball, taking her child and \$4,000 in money with her.

Bublitz engaged a detective to find them. He followed them to Chicago thence to Denver and thence to Joplin, where they arrived a week ago and took a room in a lodging-house. The detective notified Bublitz that his wife had been located and Bublitz hastened here, arriving yesterday.

He swore out warrants for the couple. Accompanied by the constable he went to the rooming-house. The little boy came to the door. The other's love in Bublitz overcame all else and he rushed past the constable and clasped the child to his breast.

Mrs. Bublitz was arrested, but Kimball was absent at the time. He was found in a saloon close by, which he was trying to purchase. When Kimball was brought into the room Bublitz extended his hand to him, saying: "I congratulate you upon your elopement." The two men then shook hands. Mrs. Bublitz broke down and wept, but the two men were calm and composed. Mrs. Bublitz gave her husband \$1,300 of the \$4,000 taken with her, and, after she and Kimball paid a fine of \$100 each, they were allowed to leave together. Bublitz took his child with him back to Oshkosh. Both parents wanted the child.

GREAT BRITAIN IS
FAST FALLING INTO
THIRD POSITION.

Lack of Enterprise, According to the Report of United States Consul Boyle, Costs Her Dearly.

DROPPING BEHIND HER RIVALS.

People Begin to Call for a Policy of "Do to Others as They Do to You."

HER WORKMEN ARE INFERIOR.

Comparisons Drawn Between the Methods Employed by England and by the United States and Germany.

Washington, Dec. 24.—There is a large and increasing number of thoughtful and well-informed people in Great Britain who express the serious belief that if radical changes do not come about in the near future the United Kingdom will be relegated to the third position in the ranks of the world's trade and commerce.

This statement is made by United States Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, in his annual report, extracts from which were made public to-day by the State Department.

It is conceded, says General Boyle, that in manufactures Great Britain within the last few years has failed to meet the competition of the United States and Germany. Mr. Boyle says the optimistically inclined plead exceptional and marvelous natural advantages as for the United States is concerned, while as to Germany's fierce competition, the unsatisfactory financial and commercial situation now prevailing in that empire is cited as an instance of a country booming itself too rapidly.

The cry of "something must be done," says the Consul, is going up from commercial bodies, political speakers, economic writers and from the newspapers. There are fears expressed, says Mr. Boyle, that, even in the carrying trade, the supremacy of Great Britain is threatened.

When the war in South Africa is over, he says, there is certain to be a popular demand for legislative action, and the feeling that the British Government will be compelled to give more earnest consideration to matters relating to trade and commerce.

There is a strong sentiment among the masses of Great Britain, and one which goes on, for bringing about what has become popularly known as "fair trade," and which, says Mr. Boyle, is nothing but reciprocity. Protection per se, he says, is not very much advocated, but it is significant that many of the most widely circulated papers of Great Britain now are boldly advocating a policy of "fair trade," or "do to others as they do to you."

Against this sentiment, however, the Consul says must be set the national dislike to change established institutions, of which free trade is one of the most fundamental. EDUCATIONAL REFORMS ARE BADLY NEEDED.

In regard to educational reforms in the United Kingdom, Mr. Boyle says that the universally acknowledged superiority of Great Britain to most of the leading nations, particularly the United States and Germany, is given frequently as one of the chief reasons why Great Britain is being overtaken by her rivals.

The subject of education, he says, is a very thorny one in England, owing principally to the fact that there are two systems of education, one for the masses (the public school system), and the denominational management. Efforts are now making by the respective authorities to secure uniformity of method, results, and raising the standard at the same time.

AMERICAN WORKMEN SUPERIOR TO THE BRITISH.
A particularly interesting portion of Consul Boyle's report is that in which he places the American and the British workman side by side in a comparison which places the American far to the fore.

English manufacturers, he says, find it difficult to get their goods to compete with the American. There are two reasons for this, says Mr. Boyle. First, the average British workman is not as adaptable as the American, and second, it is not the custom of the country for an Englishman, whether mechanic, clerk or laborer, to work as hard as an American.

Then, too, states Mr. Boyle, the English workman is inclined to split very fine hairs; he will often refuse to do anything outside of certain lines rigidly laid down by the custom of his craft, results, and by his trade union in particular. As an example of this trait, Mr. Boyle cites a number of instances when strikes have been brought on by such an apparently trivial dispute as to whether engineers or shipwrights should place an electric dynamo in position.

AMERICANS MAY GAIN SWEEPING VICTORY IN ENGLAND.
Quite recently, in a seaside town, there was a strike of teamsters because their employer refused to discharge an enterprising driver who had whipped up his horse and made a journey to a neighboring town three hours quicker than they themselves had been accustomed to "do" the distance.

The small extent to which up-to-date labor-saving machinery is used in Great Britain, as compared with America, and even Germany, Mr. Boyle says, is just now a fruitful topic of discussion. English manufacturers, he says, are handicapped by reason of their employment of antiquated plants.

The rule in England, says the Consul, is for plant or machine not to be replaced until it is absolutely worn out. The question is, he says, "will it do?" not "can it be improved?"

In the meantime, says Consul Boyle, in closing his report, "now is the time for American manufacturers to get a stronger foothold in this country."

MINISTER DECLINES A CALL.
The Reverend G. L. Sinclair Will Not Go to Sedalia.

A call to the rectorate of Calvary Episcopal Church in Sedalia, Mo., has been declined by the Reverend George L. Sinclair, who for more than a year has been assistant at Christ Church Cathedral.

The Reverend Sinclair last week visited Sedalia to confer with the vestry of Calvary Church, and decided that St. Louis offered a better field for missionary work.

CHRISTMAS GREETING TO THE PEOPLE
FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW ST. LOUIS.

ROLLA WELLS, Mayor.
JAMES G. MCCONKEY, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Dec. 25 (1901)

A merry Christmas,
May peace and happiness abide
with all, and every citizen
walk in the straight path of
public and private duty
Rolla Wells

PERRY BELMONT
DEFIES MR. CROKER.

Invites Opposition of Tammany's Chief in His Contest for Congress.

WILL FIGHT FOR NOMINATION.

Factional Row Will Probably Be Taken Into Court—Use of Money Is Vigorously Denied.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Dec. 24.—Perry Belmont, who has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh District by one faction of the Democratic party, this evening emphatically denied the charge that his nomination was brought about through the liberal expenditure of money, and incidentally spoke in strong terms about Mr. Croker.

Mr. Belmont's lawyers are preparing the necessary legal papers to take the matter as to whether Mr. Belmont or Joseph F. O'Grady is the legal nominee for Congress of the regular Democratic party in the district into court. After a riotous demonstration on Saturday night last, the chairman of the regular Democratic convention declared adjournment. The followers of Belmont immediately reorganized and named him for Congress. On Monday night the regular convention met, but Belmont's adherents remained away, and Joseph F. O'Grady was nominated as the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Belmont said it was not true, as stated in certain quarters, that he was a candidate of Mr. Croker.

"If I had been," said he, "I would not have accepted the nomination. And I want to say that Mr. Croker's assertion that he has been neutral in this matter has, as he expressed it, 'kept his hands off,' has been discovered by men to be false in every particular."

He stated the nomination of Mr. O'Grady in the convention which met last night. He said what was not true when he declared that he would leave the matter to the district leaders.

"If he had the courage and frankness that men should have in such matters, he would have told me and my friends that he was against me. He has been against me from the beginning, and will be against me to the end of this campaign, and I invite his opposition."

"I have seen and read the statement practically charging me with using money to secure the nomination, and I have consulted counsel with a view to bringing suit for libel. The charge is absolutely unfounded and false."

When told about Mr. Belmont's statement, Mr. O'Grady said:

"No matter who it was that brought about my nomination, whether I am indebted to the delegates, the district leaders or Mr. Croker, I am very grateful. I am in the fight to stay. Of course, the matter may be taken to the courts. There will be a hearing on the question before the Board of Election Commissioners on Friday next, and the matter then probably will be taken higher."

BORDEN'S GIFT TO EMPLOYEES.

Amount Equals Ten Per Cent of Wages for Six Weeks.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 24.—Notices were posted in the mills to-day by L. C. Borden, owner, announcing that the operatives would receive as a Christmas gift an amount equal to an increase of 10 per cent in wages for six weeks.

This restores to them the amount lost in wages since the cut down at the mills six weeks ago, when Mr. Borden took off the 10 per cent advance in wages which had been in effect for two weeks.

TOTAL FALL OF 200 FEET.

Miner's Candle, Remaining Light, Sets Fire to His Clothing.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 24.—Matthew Schultz, a watchman at the Calumet and Hecla mine, fell 200 feet from the eleventh to the thirteenth level, early this morning. The candle in his cap was not extinguished by his fall, and set fire to his clothing, burning his remains to a crisp.

TROUBLES OF VENEZUELA
GROW STEADILY WORSE.

Revolution Spreads, and Germany, It Is Reported, Has Issued an Ultimatum—Downfall of President Castro Is Predicted by Authorities at Washington.

BRITISH STEAMER TAKES WAR MUNITIONS TO REVOLUTIONISTS.

Fort de Franco, Island of Martinique, Dec. 24 (via Haytian Cable).—The Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar left here during the night. Her destination is unknown.

The British steamer Ban Righ, said to be loaded with arms and ammunition intended for the adherents of Senor Matos, has arrived here from Antwerp, which port she left on November 23.

Another alleged revolutionary vessel has been sighted to the eastward of this island. There was fighting yesterday in Venezuela, where the revolutionary movement is spreading. The engagement took place at Villa de Coura (about fifty miles from Caracas), and it is reported that the revolutionary commander, General Luciano Mendoza, was defeated by the Government troops.

Fighting has also occurred in the State of Carabobo, but definite news on the subject is difficult to obtain.

A dispute has arisen between the officials of the German railroad running from Caracas to Valencia and the Government. All traffic is suspended between those two points, and the railroad stations, are occupied by troops.

Great excitement prevails everywhere in Venezuela, particularly at Caracas. The situation is very serious.

General Matos is at the Ipanes Hotel here. The German cruiser Falke is at Porto Carrao, and the Dutch cruiser Utrecht is at La Guayra.

Report of German Ultimatum.
Berlin, Dec. 24.—The announcement that Germany had sent an ultimatum to Venezuela has been conspicuously printed in the press here.

Those newspapers maintaining the closest relations with the Government affirm that this news is premature.

While an ultimatum has not yet been delivered to Venezuela, they say, this step will soon be taken unless Venezuela yields to what are deemed the reasonable demands of Germany.

The leading ultramontaine organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, in an extensive article on Germany's attitude toward the Monroe doctrine, asserts that the assurances of Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, with regard to the Venezuelan matter, indicate Germany's recognition of the Monroe doctrine in a more absolute manner than has heretofore been done.

This paper says Germany bows to the Monroe Doctrine and alludes to the expression of the late Prince Bismarck that the Monroe Doctrine was "a piece of impudence."

This utterance of the German statesman, which is doubtless authentic, has just been published for the first time by the Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's household organ.

Nevertheless, the Cologne Volks Zeitung admits that "the impudence of the United States" is succeeding brilliantly, and that Europe is already accommodating itself to the idea of the tutelage of the United States in South America.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung concludes by saying:

"Must Germany really ask Washington's permission to collect 3,000,000 marks from Venezuela? Must we pocket Venezuelan warnings and concealed threats?"

Important World Problem.
The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, discussing the United States and the Venezuelan affair, says:

"Upon the United States, armed with the Monroe Doctrine, will devolve a role which will well suit their Pan-American ideas, and the lively interest of Europe centers largely in the incalculable effects the war may have on the relations between Europe and the United States as to the development of these relations constitutes the most important world problem of the future."

WHAT WILL BE CASTRO'S FATE?
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Dec. 24.—In the spread of the revolution in Venezuela reported this morning from Fort de Franco, administration officials see the downfall of President Castro.

Senor Fulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires, refuses to discuss the revolutionary situation, but other prominent Venezuelans here claim that General Castro has not yet lost influence and power, and they predict that he will quell the revolt as promptly

as he did the revolutionary movements which penetrated Venezuela from Colombia. "President Castro is not like President Andrade," said one of these men. "Andrade remained in the yellow house at Caracas and intrusted the direction of military movements to subordinate Generals. Castro, on the other hand, will himself go into the field. He is supported by an army of 15,000 men. The revolutionists have only a few hundred men under their command."

General Matos, now at Fort de Franco, is believed here to be the head of the revolutionary movement. He is not a military man, but a financier, and has held the position of Secretary of the Treasury in several Cabinets. He is rich, and his own funds are at the disposal of the revolutionists.

The latter are well equipped and well armed, though small in numbers, and it is admitted even by the most devoted of Castro's adherents that the President will have difficulty in defeating them.

Minister Bowen has been instructed to keep the State Department advised of any developments in the revolutionary situation. The battleship Indiana has arrived at Caracas, it is believed by the Navy Department, and is, therefore, within call of La Guayra should an outbreak at Caracas imperil the safety of the American Legation or American interests.

Expect Germany to Act.
Reports from Berlin indicate that Germany will await the result of the revolution before carrying out her programme to compel Venezuela to satisfy the claims held by German subjects.

The State Department does not believe from the advances in its possession, that Germany will hesitate, but rather expects it to make the naval demonstration shortly, and if it is not successful in effecting a satisfactory settlement, to occupy the port of La Guayra and collect the customs.

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